

gestation period is about 20 days, the probable time taken to attain sexual maturity in these six cases works out to 138, 107, 91, 315, 88 and 96 days, respectively. Thus, in case of young born in the months of March to May the time taken to attain maturity varied from 3 to 4½ months with the result that irrespective of the month of their birth all the 6 females born in the March to May breeding season produced their first litter during August the same year. However, there was one exception wherein the female produced its first litter only after 334 days or 11 months (Table 1). The two females born in the laboratory during August and paired in October produced their first litter in the following April i.e. after a period of 215 and 220 days or approximately 7 months (Table 2).

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4. NEW RECORDS OF MAMMALS FROM RAJASTHAN, INDIA

Since the publication of the recent authoritative literature on the distribution of Indian Mammals by Pocock (1939, 1941), and Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (1951), several new records of mammals have been made by Prakash (1956, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963a, 1963b, 1964) and Agrawal (1967) from Rajasthan. The recent mammalian collections made in Rajasthan by various parties of the Rajasthan Desert Survey of the Zoological Survey of India include examples of two species of mammals,

which are yet unreported from that State. While the detailed taxonomic discussion on this material will be considered in a later paper, we have thought it worthwhile to publish the new mammalian records hereunder.

Pipistrellus mimus mimus Wroughton. The Indian Pygmy Pipistrelle (Chiroptera : Vespertilionidae).

Material examined : 10 ♂♂ (2 subad.), 6 ♀♀ (2 subad.) and 2 unsexed from Nagaur District (Gudha, Lihora, Nawa) ; April and August, 1958.

According to Wroughton (1918) and Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (1951), it occurs over a wide territory from Ceylon to Kathiawar in the south, and in the north from Kumaon to western Burma, and Annam in the east. The present material appears to constitute the first report of this subspecies from Rajasthan.

Herpestes edwardsi nyula Hodgson. The Indian Grey Mongoose (Carnivora : Viverridae).

Material examined : 1 ♀ from Marwar District (Pali) ; December, 1956.

According to Pocock (1941) and Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (1951) *Herpestes edwardsi ferrugineus* Blanford occurs in Rajasthan which is its eastern limit. Westward it occurs up to Iraq through parts of north-western India, Sind, Baluchistan and Iran. The present specimen of *H. e. nyula* which has so far been known from Kutch to Bengal south of the river Ganga and Nepal to Assam north of that river (Pocock, 1941, Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951), constitutes the first authentic record of this subspecies from Rajasthan.

Examples of *H. e. ferrugineus* in the collection of the Zoological Survey of India are from the northern, north-western and western parts of Rajasthan, while *nyula* is known from the south-eastern region.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,

INDIAN MUSEUM,

CALCUTTA-13.

February 22, 1968.

BISWAMOY BISWAS

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